

Hypotheses Concerning Velocity-Induced Ionization, Electron Charge Depletion Cycles and Their Deleterious Effects Upon Entangled States and Neutrino Flux, Temperature and Velocity as Discrete Physical Dimensions

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Introduction

This publication concerns, amongst other things, the fundamental cause of breakages of established quantum entanglements. It also concerns proposed new candidate dimensions and the dynamics of electrons at relativistic velocities. The following are conjectures some of which were original to the publication of 13 April 2022 and some of which were supplements to previous publications (from somewhere between #22 and #63) which were irretrievably lost, as were #193-202.

Abstract

Electrons and photons are fundamentally incapable of travel at speeds in exceeds of light speed. When matter travels at a velocity approaching the speed of light, electrons, which orbit physical matter, will begin to experience greater motive difficulty in one half of its orbit than the other. When the electron attempts to travel in the opposite of the overall direction of travel, it does this with great ease. When it attempts to “catch up with” the nucleus which is already moving at near light speed, it can do this, but only barely so. The electron’s orbit becomes increasingly elliptical and eventually, the electron can be predicted to fall away due to this inability to maintain an orbit around a nucleus moving at such velocity as its own velocity is, in many ways, more limited than that of the nucleus. *Relativistic velocity is intrinsically ionizing.*

In the unrelated matter of quantum entanglement, there is a conundrum concerning why quantum connections are often unexpectedly severed and how this might be prevented. On this topic, I propose that electrons act as quantum voltage cells which appear, ostensibly to have a constant charge but which, in fact, have variable charge. This charge is supported by gravity fields and the quantum particle known as the neutrino. Neutrinos influx toward protons as they are attracted by the positive electrical charge of those protons. As some of those neutrinos pass through the orbiting electrons, electrons in orbit around the nucleus of an atom are given a constant source of electrical charge (like a battery-powered appliance which also happened to be plugged in to a wall outlet) by these neutrinos, some of which can be absorbed by partially-depleted electrons.

The heat of an atom causes an oscillation which results in the gradual charge depletion of electrons. With each oscillation of a proton in the direction of an electron, charge is partially depleted. When it is entirely depleted, what appears to be the same electron is actually replaced by the conjuration of an entirely new electron in much the same way in which a new electron forms in the event of a “quantum leap” between energy states. These quantum leaps

are non-instantaneous (in contrast with doctrine) and are not the result of motion of electrons between different orbits, but rather, the dissolution of one electron and its near-simultaneous replacement with a different electron in a different orbit.

When a quantum-entangled electron undergoes what may be termed a charge depletion cycle, the previous electron having ceased to exist, the quantum link with an outside electron is necessarily destroyed. To preserve such a connection, the depletion of the electrical energy in the electron must be prevented by insulating the electron against repeated close approaches by protons.

On the topic of what does and does not qualify as a full-fledged dimension, I propose that gravity or “neutrino flux” should be considered to be a dimension for reason that it has a demonstrable effect upon all things in the universe. Temperature ought to be considered to be a dimension and not merely a property of matter as temperature is a variable which, when changed, affects all other variables. Velocity should be considered to be a dimension and not merely a property as only matter which shares a common velocity (and vector) in the Universe can remain in proximity and only then may that matter influence other such matter. Entanglement at a distance, itself, should also be considered to be a dimension as this unique feature of our Universe provides a unique means for matter to interact with other matter despite great physical separation.

Conclusion

It is necessary to continue to improve our theoretical model in order to be able to reach correct conclusions concerning physical dynamics relevant to emergent technology, making such theoretical insights more relevant than ever before.